



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/617,229	07/11/2003	Young-Chan Kim	1293.1854	2343

21171 7590 04/05/2005

STAAS & HALSEY LLP
SUITE 700
1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

EXAMINER

RAHMJOO, MANUCHER

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2676

DATE MAILED: 04/05/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/617,229

Applicant(s)

KIM, YOUNG-CHAN

Examiner

Mike Rahmjoo

Art Unit

2676

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 July 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/11/03.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

The numbering of claims is not in accordance with 37 CFR 1.126 which requires the original numbering of the claims to be preserved throughout the prosecution. When claims are canceled, the remaining claims must not be renumbered. When new claims are presented, they must be numbered consecutively beginning with the number next following the highest numbered claims previously presented (whether entered or not).

Misnumbered claims 10- 16 have been renumbered 9- 15. Claims 12- 15 are objected to because of the following informalities: the dependencies of said claims are incorrect. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

As per claim 8 line 4 recites "...extracting a minimum pixel level value...". A pixel may be extracted under some set criteria and a value may be identified as being smaller than the predetermined value. It is not clear to examiner how a value is extracted.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 1- 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamakawa et al (US Patent 5,809,366), hereinafter, Yamakawa in view of King et al (US Patent 5,644,325), hereinafter, King.

As per claims 1, 4- 5, 7, 11- 12 and 14 and as to the broadest reasonable interpretation by examiner, Yamakawa teaches selecting an R,G,B signal and setting a region of the selected R,G,B signal to be checked see for example figure 7 for selecting from the RGB patch pattern; detecting (state detection through determination) a minimum pixel level value in the checked region of the selected R,G,B signal see for example column 14 lines 27- 31 for points deviated by more than an allowable range; comparing the minimum pixel level value for the selected R,G,B signal with a predetermined threshold value (previous RGB data or allowable range) and checking if an abnormal R,G,B signal is present see for example column 14 lines 35- 38 wherein RGB data is compared with previous RGB data and correction is based on the results of comparison; and inherently teaches displaying on a screen a message indicating whether the selected R,G,B is abnormal see for example column 14 lines 27- 35

Art Unit: 2676

through displaying a warning (a flag generated by the color calibration system) due to deviation by more than an allowable range OR improper reading of data;
and inherently teaches signal input unit receiving RGB signals, a horizontal and vertical synchronization signal see for example figures 3- 5 for the color calibration system;
a storage unit storing the minimum pixel level value detected in the selected R,G,B signal see for example the color calibration system of figures 4- 5.

However Yamakawa does not teach receiving RGB signals from host.

King teaches receiving RGB signals from host see for example figures 10- 11.

It would have been made obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of King into Yamakawa to have the a host computer send data to a user so that when the host desires to read data from a register in said user it can retrieve therefrom as a backup see for example column 17 lines 17- 29.

As per claims 2 and 9 Yamakawa teaches setting a flag (warning) which indicates whether the selected R,G,B signal is abnormal when the minimum pixel level value is smaller (deviation by more than an allowable range) than a predetermined threshold value see for example column 14 line 32, and resetting (execute scanning again or repeat the process) the flag when the minimum pixel level value is larger (deviation by more than an allowable range) than the predetermined threshold value see for example column 14 lines 32- 33.

As per claim 3 and 10 Yamakawa teaches checking whether a flag indicating whether the selected R,G,B signal is abnormal is set see for example figure 17 for the

Art Unit: 2676

loop in the flow chart regarding the display warning block 494; checking if a video signal checking function is enabled when the flag is set see for example figure 17 (block 490) for the flow chart regarding color determination (checking) of the colors of the printed frames; and inherently teaches setting how long the message will be displayed and how long a predetermined warning message is displayed, when enabling of the video signal checking function is confirmed see for example column 14 lines 41- 46 through the clock of the color calibration system which reduces the time (time setting for displaying a message) needed to perform the color balance adjustment along with reducing a load imposed on the processing system.

As per claims 6 and 15 and as to the broadest reasonable interpretation by examiner Yamakawa teaches the controller generates an on-screen-display (OSD) signal (warning) that enables and disables (the flow chart of figure 17) an R,G,B signal checking function.

As per claim 8 and as per rejection of the independent claims Yamakawa teaches extracting a minimum pixel level value when the pixel level value in the selected R,G,B signal is smaller than the predetermined value see for example figure 21 and column 14 lines 27- 30 for points 530- 533 when there is deviation more than a allowable range.

As per claim 13 and as per rejection of the independent claims Yamakawa teaches a comparator (color calibration system) comparing the minimum pixel level value in the selected R,G,B signal with a minimum pixel level value detected in a previous signal (see for example column 14 line 36 for comparing RGB data with

Art Unit: 2676

previous RGB data), and extracts a minimum pixel level value see for example column 14 lines 30- 31 for improper reading or inputting due to deviation by more than an allowable range.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure; US Patent 6,081,254 and US PAP 2002/0163570 and 2003/0142110.

Inquiry

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mike Rahmjoo whose telephone number is (571) 272-7789. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30- 3:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Bella can be reached on (571) 272- 7778. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872- 9306 for regular communications and After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-4357.



Mike Rahmjoo

MATTHEW C. BELLA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

March 16, 2005